Health Officer Role in Lead Case Management

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Lead Poisoning in Indiana



- 10 ug/dL or higher
- 364 new cases in 2009
- 39% of Medicaid eligible children have had at least 1 blood lead test in their lifetime.
 - o EPSDT requires a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months
- Do-It-Yourself projects
- Ethnic remedies
- EPA Renovation, Remodel and Painting Rule

Social Cost of Lead Poisoning to Indiana

- Using data from 2009 364 EBLL children
- Direct medical costs \$249,440
- Social costs \$6,387,187
 - Includes special education, juvenile justice and ADHD treatment
- Lost lifetime earnings \$345,264,582
- Lost tax revenue to Indiana \$34,526,458
- Abatement costs \$3,931,200
 - Totally removing all lead hazards
 - Prevents any additional exposures

Blood Lead Testing Requirements



- Determine the magnitude of lead poisoning within the health officer's jurisdiction (410 IAC 29-1-19)
 - Ensure blood lead testing of children at risk for lead poisoning
 - o Partner with:
 - Maternal and child health programs
 - WIC programs
 - Community Action Agencies
 - Housing Authorities
 - Medical community
 - Schools, Community and Faith-based organizations
- Confirmatory testing

Case Management Requirements



- Home visit (410 IAC 29-1-6) that includes:
 - Medical, developmental and behavioral history
 - Lead education (medical effects and environmental sources)
 - Developmental assessment
 - Nutritional assessment
 - Referrals to other social services as needed
- Follow-up testing
- Follow-up case management services until the child achieves closure criteria
 - o Two (2) consecutive tests below 10 ug/dL

Environmental Inspection Requirements

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- Conduct risk assessment per 410 IAC 32 guidelines (structural sources of lead)
 - o Identify hazards and potential remediation options
 - o Provide a written report to the owner, tenant and ISDH
 - Educate the owner and tenant on the identified hazards and measures to protect the child from further poisoning
- Conduct environmental investigation (non-structural sources of lead)
 - o Identify hazards and potential remediation options
 - Education on the hazards found and education on temporary and permanent measures to protect the child from further poisoning

Remediation



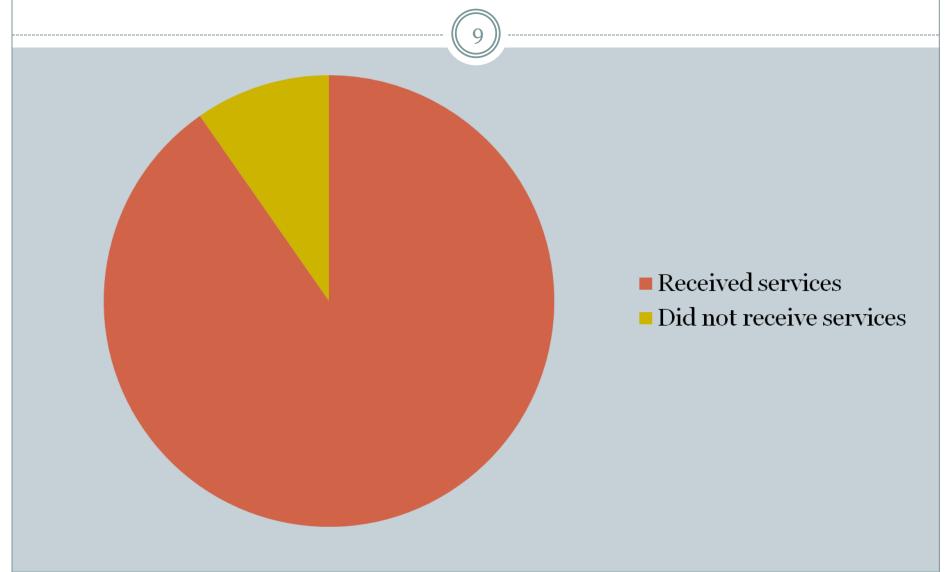
- Enter upon and inspect private property in regard to the possible presence, source and cause of lead poisoning and lead hazards (410 IAC 29-4-1)
 - At proper times and after due notice
- Order what is reasonable and necessary to prevent lead poisoning or remediate lead hazards
- 180 days timeframe for remediation
- Refer property owners that refuse to remediate hazards to the appropriate legal staff to pursue legal action (410 IAC 29-4-3)

Resources

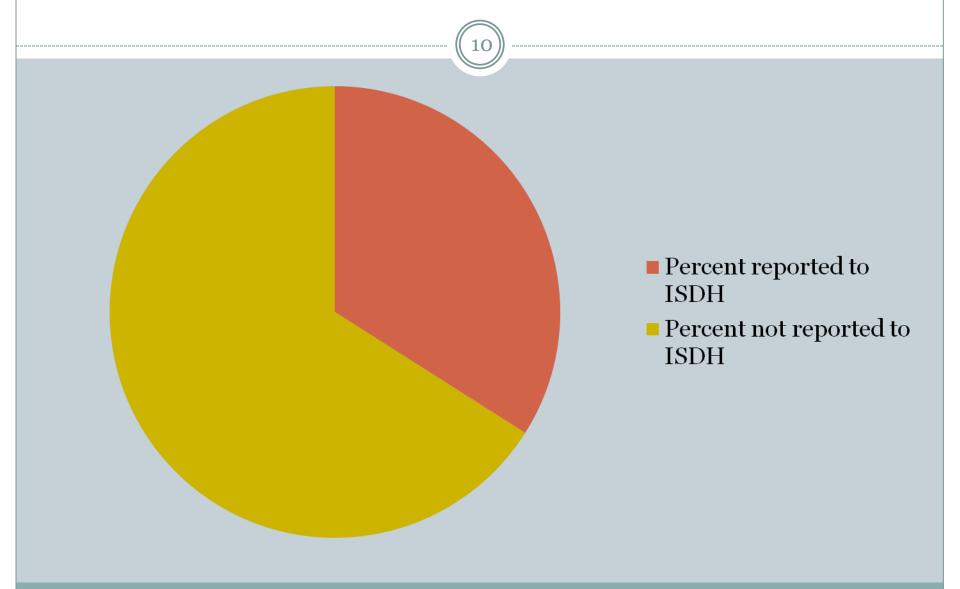


- Medicaid Reimbursement
 - o Blood lead testing (\$3.00 blood draw fee)
 - Laboratory analysis (\$16.72)
 - o Case management and environmental investigation (\$614.01)
 - Developmental Assessment (Denver assessment)
- Balance of State HUD Lead Hazard Control grant
- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010
 - Home visitation through Maternal and Child Health Program

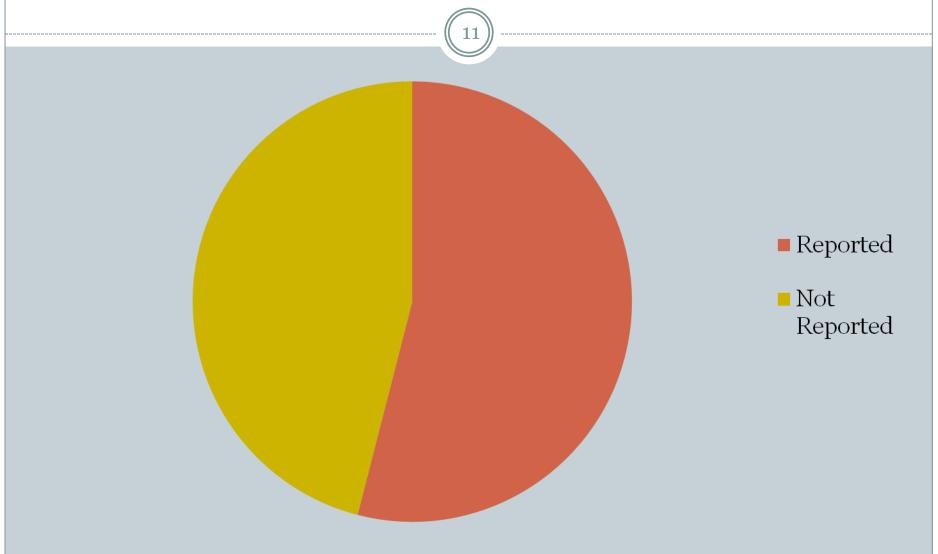
Case Management Services



Environmental Investigations reported to ISDH



Case Management Services reported to ISDH



Reporting Requirements



- Case Management activities
 - Lead Poisoning Home Visit Form
- Environmental Inspections
 - Paper copy of report pdf report
 - o Indiana Lead Environmental Assessment Database (I-LEAD)
 - Clearance results
- Housing Authorities
 - Local health officers shall ensure that addresses associated with children with elevated blood lead levels are provided to federal, state and local organizations covered by 24 CFR. (410 IAC 29-3-3)
- Legal Authority

Contact Information

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